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N. E. FARMER.

From the Albany Cultivator.

SMALL STONES ON LAND.

Messrs. Editors—I find I differ from some of my farming friends with regard to the propriety of entirely freeing the land we cultivate from all the stones, large and small, to be found upon it. I have an impression that too close a removal would be injurious rather than beneficial. Will you be so kind as to give us your opinion on the subject.

A Young Farmer.

Something, we think, would be depending on the nature of the soil, and something, perhaps, on the kind of stones most common in the soil. On a very light gravelly or friable soil, it would scarcely be possible to separate the stones too closely; for greater compactness is what is wanted on such lands. On the contrary, if the soil is inclining to be cold and dense, a too close removal of the small stones would be decidedly injurious.

These opinions do not rest on mere theory alone. Mr Marshall, in his works on agriculture, mentions an instance in which a turnpike company, wishing to obtain a quantity of stone, purchased of a farmer all that could be found to the depth of 18 inches in a certain field. The field abounded in fine stone, and the farmer congratulated himself on the final removal of this formidable obstruction to its culture. The whole earth, to the required depth, was passed through a sieve or riddle, which separated every thing larger than an ounce ball. The appearance of the field was greatly improved by the operation, but the farmer found that its capacity for cropping was almost destroyed, and would have been heartily glad to have returned the money received, could the stones removed been replaced.

A friend has informed us of a somewhat singular instance in this State. A gentleman near the Cayuga bridge, had a field of ten acres of excellent soil, producing fine crops of wheat, but rendered unsightly by the abundance of broken limestone, large and small, with which it was covered. To free it from this nuisance, as he considered it, he had all the large or suitable sized ones removed, and made into walls, and those unfit for use removed, and used for filling up a swamp in another place. He is now convinced he erred greatly in removing them too closely; the land is more dense and compact, and in spite of the most careful cultivation, it does not produce wheat near as well as formerly, or as well as similar land from which the stones have not been removed. All stones have an influence more or less on the soil; and the limestone, in addition to the effects of common stone, is constantly undergoing a decomposition which exerts a powerful action in modifying the character of a soil.

The value of the agricultural products consumed annually in New York city, is estimated by the True Sun at $14,900,000.

BREAKING COLTS.

Somebody has said, "there is no man wholly evil," and we are inclined to the opinion that there is no animal wholly or irreclaimably vicious. Many are made nearly so by injudicious or brutal treatment, and the consequence of our own misconduct is charged upon the beast as instinctive or natural. The great secret in the management of all animals is gentleness: love, in this case at least, is more powerful than fear; and the animal soon learns that docility and submission go not unrewarded. Read, in Burkhardt or Lamartine, the manner in which the Arabs treat their horses, rearing them among their children, and frequently dividing their last barley cake with them, and we cannot wonder there are no vicious and unmanageable horses among them. The mares and foals not unfrequently occupy a part of the same tent with the family, and the children climb upon and fondle them without fear or injury. The affection and attachment between the Arab and his horse, is reciprocal: the animal meets him with a neigh of pleasure, and bows his head to receive the expected caress. And throughout the country it will be found that the man who treats his horses and other animals with the most kindness and attention, has them most docile and manageable, and the most free from vicious propensities. The following, which we copy from a communication in the Union Agriculturist, written by Mr Churchill, will better illustrate the effect of this law of kindness than any remarks of ours:

"My father, while I was young, kept a number of mares for raising colts, among which were two, which we called pretty high strung; and the colts, in that respect, were generally after the mares. One in particular, after injuring two or three men in the neighborhood, by throwing them, he sold to a horse-dealer, who took it to Hartford, Conn., where it killed one negro, and nearly killed another in the same way, both noted for sticking to a horse's back. After these accidents, the driver sold the colt to go to the West Indies, where, as he said, there were plenty of negroes to kill.

Having another colt of the same stock to break, my father was concluding to take strong measures to effect his object. I proposed to try more gentle means; told him that he had had his smart riders, that could jump from the ground on to the back of a wild colt, without touching a hand, and get thrown as quick. 'Give me Dowd,' said I, (a young man equally as clumsy as myself,) 'and the colt, and we will try what we can do.' After laughing at us to his satisfaction, and some importunity on my part, he consented.

We took the colt into a smooth pasture, where it was familiar with every object, and led him around the pasture very gently; then, when standing, Dowd put his left arm over the colt's back, and let it feel some of his weight; stood a few minutes in that position, the colt quite uneasy at first, but soon became pacified by kind treatment. I then took hold of Dowd's ancle, when his foot was raised, and assisted him to place himself across the back of the colt. After remaining in this position some five or six minutes, he then gradually put his right leg over, and raised himself to a perpendicular position.

We let the colt stand thus till it showed a disposition to walk forward. At first it would take but one or two steps, but soon found that it could move with a man upon its back. In one hour's time, Dowd rode the colt to the house without difficulty. During the whole time we were careful to treat the colt kindly; to make no sudden or quick motions to frighten it; and by all means not to vex it. This colt, though extremely spirited, proved a safe animal to ride. So much, we said, on our return to the house, for kind treatment; and so much I have found to be correct since in breaking colts, steers, or heifers. If an animal shows a disposition to fight, it must be conquered; after this is done effectually, kind treatment is the best."—*Alb. Cult.*

THINGS TO BE REMEMBERED.

Horses should never be put to severe work on a full stomach. More horses are hurt by hard driving after a full feed, than by a full feed after hard driving.

If the farmer wishes to have his pork barrel and meal chest hold out, let him look well to his kitchen garden. Plenty of vegetables conduce not more to health than to profit.

In laying in a stock of winter fodder for animals, let it not be forgotten that a little too much is just enough. Starving animals at any time is miserable policy.

As you treat your land, so it will treat you. Feed it with manures liberally, and it will yield you bread bountifully.

Avoid debt as you would the leprosy. If you are ever tempted to purchase on credit, put it off for three days. You need time for reflection.

Never beg fruit, or any thing else you can produce by the expenditure of a little time or labor. It is as reasonable to expect a man to give away the products of his wheat field, as of his orchard or fruit garden.

The man who uses good seed, has a good soil, and works it in good season, rarely fails of having a good crop to reward his toil.

Never forfeit your word. The saying in truth, of any farmer, "his word is as good as his bond," is worth more to him than the interest of $10,000 annually.—*Ibid.*

Cause of Rain.—The theory propounded by Dr. Hutton, that rain occurs from the mingling together of great beds of air of unequal temperatures, differently stored with moisture, is that which was adopted by Dalton, Leslie, and others, and is the current one, having been illustrated and strengthened by the clearer views, of the nature of deposition, which we now possess.—*Stephens' Book of the Farm.*

CHEMISTRY OF AGRICULTURE.

The following interesting and valuable paper was read before the late Convention of Geologists at Albany:

Dr. C. T. Jackson read a report on the organic matters of soils, and exhibited specimens of them and their characteristic salts and compounds. He demonstrated the complex nature of mould or Humus, and proved that only refined and exact analyses would show the causes of fertility and barrenness in soils. Several cases in point were cited, and among others the analysis of three soils; one of which was almost barren; the second was moderately fertile; while the third was remarkably productive and had been cultivated for nearly one hundred years. In these three soils the relative proportions of organic and mineral matters were precisely the same, insomuch that it was supposed at first that they were all taken from the same spot; but a more refined analysis showed a very marked difference in the condition of the organic matters, and to this difference, imperceptible to an ordinary or crude analysis, the difference in fertility was owing.

The organic matters formerly confounded under the names of Ulmin, Geine and Humus, are numerous and very different in their chemical nature, varying in different soils and producing various degrees of fertility.

Berzelius who first described and named Geine, has utterly abandoned that name as improper, there being no such proximate principle, it having been proved to be a very complex compound of new and peculiar acids. Those which we know at present are the following: Crenic acid, Apocrenic acid, Humic acid, Humin, Extract of Humus, Glairin, Glucic acid, Apoglucic acid and Coal of Humus. The five first of these substances are generally present in fertile soils. Crenic acid forms two salts with lime, one of which, the Crenate, is very soluble in water and in alcohol, while the sub-Crenate is more difficultly soluble.

Apocrenic acid is highly charged with Nitrogen, and is a very valuable ingredient in soils, furnishing a portion of the nitrogenous matter of plants. It is probably formed by the gradual change of vegetable matters through the influence of the air and anomical salts derived from decomposing animal manures and from rain. It forms from the Crenates and Humates when they are exposed to atmospheric influence, by breaking up the soil during cultivation. Hence we see that a yellow soil turns black by two or three years exposure to the atmosphere, and from an unfertile state becomes fertile. We can readily produce the same result in a few hours, when we operate on a small quantity of soil in the Laboratory. Apocrenic acid forms salts with lime and with peroxide of Iron, which are nearly insoluble in water, but which are readily decomposed by the action of Carbonate of Ammonia, or by potash or soda; so that we may readily conceive of the fertilizing influence of these alkaline matters, since they render the organic manures, which were before insoluble, perfectly soluble in water, so that they may be absorbed by the rootlets of plants. If these matters are absorbed, as they infallibly must be, it is evident that they must undergo a series of modifications in the sap vessels, so that they are no longer found in the juices of plants in the state which they were when they were first absorbed. Now, by analysis of the sap of plants before the putting forth of their foliage, we find certain extractive matters and sugar. In some, Apoglucic and Glucic acid have been discovered.

Let us then consider the composition of these substances, and see whether it is possible for Humic acid, for instance, to pass, by chemical changes, into Sugar.

	Carbon.	Hydrogen.	Oxygen.
Sugar is composed of . .	6	10	5
Glucic acid of	8	10	5
Humic acid of	40	24	12
Ulmin from sugar	40	32	14

Now 11 atoms of Sugar consists of 66 carbon, 110 hydrogen, 55 oxygen, and may form, by decomposition according to Multer,

			Carbon.	Hydrogen.	Oxygen.
3	atoms of	glucic acid	24	30	15
1	"	ulmin	40	32	14
1	"	formic acid	2	2	3
23	"	water		46	23
			—	—	—
			66	110	55

Then by the opposite action, which is the regeneration of vegetable matter, we may have ulmin or humic acid converted into glucic acid, formic acid or sugar. Now since this action takes place in trees anterior to the development of the foliage, the organic matter operated upon may be derived from the soil.

By the action of the atmosphere, glucic acid is converted into apoglucic acid, and by the action of nitrogenized bodies it is further converted into crenic acid and apocrenic acid. Thus we see how these important organic matters may be formed from ordinary vegetable matter, by exposure to the influence of moisture, atmospheric air, and the soil.

Dumas regards vegetables as true organs of reduction or de-oxidation, while animals are regarded as organs of combustion or oxidation. Thus while plants absorb carbonic acid and give out oxygen, animals absorb oxygen and give out carbonic acid gas. Plants directly or indirectly furnish us with our aliment, and after consuming it, animals render the same amount of matter to the vegetable kingdom in another form, which is better adapted to their use. Thus we see the great and mysterious circle of the revolution of organic elements is complete.

Besides the organic matters derived from vegetable mould, we must consider the action of saline matters which constitute the necessary components of plants.

We have already seen by the beautiful researches of Prof. Baily, that nearly all kinds of forest trees contain in their bark, and enclosed in their sap vessels crystals of oxalate of lime, more than a million of which have been discovered in a square inch of the bark of the birch tree. This discovery is truly interesting, for it shows us another step in the process of changes of organic matter; for it is one of the easiest things for the chemist to convert sugar into oxalic acid. We must not fail to remark also that while oxalic acid is a deadly poison, that oxalate of lime is perfectly harmless; so that here we have this powerful acid in chains. What function this salt performs in vegetation is yet unknown.

When we examine any kind of grain or any seed which is not charged with oil so as to prevent an examination by the test we shall now describe, it is discovered that the seeds contain phosphates of certain bases. During the spring of 1840, Dr. J. discovered the presence of phosphoric acid in Indian corn, wheat, oats, beans, peas and chesnuts. This was done by burning away the seeds by heat and nitric acid, when in several cases glacial phosphoric acid and phosphates of lime and magnesia were discovered. In his first operations the whole seed was burnt in order to obtain the ashes for analysis, but having been shown by Mr. A. A. Hayes specimens of Indian corn which were soaked in a weak solution of sulphate of copper, whereby the precise limits of the phosphates were shown by the formation of phosphates of copper, he was induced to examine the situation of these matters by this test; and then by dissecting out the organs of the plant which contained the phosphates, he was enabled to analyze them in a more thorough manner so as to arrive at interesting and important results.

Specimens of various seeds were exhibited to the Association, which demonstrated the presence of phosphates in the Cotyledons only. This was stated to be a general fact in every case where the experiment had been tried. The presence of the salts above noticed is a most important discovery. It explains the origin of the bones of animals.

Around the cotyledon of Indian corn, Mr. Hayes discovered a layer of a salt of peroxide of iron. This was also demonstrated by examples shown to the Association. This iron shield around the cotyledon of corn is not to be overlooked, for it is the source of the oxide of iron which enters into the composition of the red globules of the blood of animals.

Indian corn also contains a fat oil which exists in the transparent hard portion of the corn, combined with starch and a peculiar nitrogenized body called Zeine. This serves to form the fat of animals, and the starch and zeine form the carbonaceous compounds of the muscles and tissues. What an interesting subject for reflection is a grain of corn!

In order to advance agriculture, the best services of the chemist are required. Rude analyses, such as are recommended by most of the newspapers and popular books on agriculture, serve only to retard the progress of this most important of human arts, and to degrade it in the eyes of the people, and it must be kept in view that no analysis containing an error of *two per cent in the mineral constituents or one five hundredth per cent in the organic matters and salts*, will show the difference between utter barrenness and the richest fertility.

The results arrived at by the researches of chemists may be thus briefly summed up:—

Plants derive their nourishment from air, water, and from the soil.

The principles which they absorb are taken up in a gaseous or in a liquid state, and are absorbed part by the foliage and partly by the rootlets.

The matters taken from the air are carbonic acid gas, oxygen, and perhaps a portion of nitrogen.

The carbonic acid is decomposed by the combined action of the foliage and sun-light; carbon is retained in the plant, and oxygen is eliminated and exhaled.

During the germination of seeds, and during the ripening of fruits, oxygen is absorbed.

It is probable that nitrogen enters into plants only in solution in water or in combination with hydrogen, ammonia, or with the organic acids, which have been described in the former part of this report.

Certain saline matters are necessary to the healthy growth of plants. Phosphates are required by nearly all the known nutritious grains, and form an essential part of them. Alkalies, either volatile or fixed, operate on plants partly as contributaries to form the saline ingredients, and partly by conveying organic manures into the sap vessels.

Gypsum does not act, as was supposed by Liebig, only by forming sulphate of ammonia from the carbonate of ammonia of atmospheric origin, for it operates very differently in different regions where the rain water is of the same nature. Sulphate of ammonia has never yet been proved to be so good a manure as carbonate of ammonia, and we have every reason to consider the latter salt more valuable than the former.

Ashes, being the mineral basis of plants, forms one of the best saline manures, and is especially applicable to light or sandy soils which are poor in potash and lime salts, and are full of acid organic matters of vegetable origin.

Carbonate of ammonia acts very powerfully on plants. In the proportion of 10 grains to the gallon of water, it very much increases the growth of the foliage, but it must not be applied too often or any stronger, for it acts like a "too hot manure" if it is too abundant. This explains the influence of excess of animal manure; for the plants are easily destroyed by it, being, as it was supposed by the farmer, burnt. This is due to *too much* ammonia. Ground bones, in very large quantities, act in the same manner if put directly in a hill of corn. Guano, if used in too large quantities, has the same effect. So has pigeon's dung, and all other highly nitrogenized manures. The farmer, therefore, must exercise his skill and discrimination in the application of saline manures. By careful trials, he will soon learn the best proportions for his various crops.

Peat and swamp muck should be made the basis of all composts into which saline manures enter, so that they be properly divided and have a basis to act upon.

Peat is an excellent material to absorb the liquid manures which drain from the stables and stalls. It should always be put in the barn-yard or into the barn cellar. In the spring, a bushel of recently slacked lime should be mixed with every load of peat compost, and the value of the manure thus formed, will be much increased. During the action of the lime, ammonia is generated, and may be absorbed by fresh peat or by ground gypsum.

This brief abstract gives only a rough outline of the report submitted to the Association. The whole essay will probably appear in the transactions, which will be printed some time during the present summer.—*Albany Eve. Jour.*

Making Cows milk easy with a penknife, (says a correspondent of the Albany Cultivator,) seemed about as strange to me when I first heard of it, as burning lard in a common lamp, (which I have tried successfully.) However, experience proved that a penknife blade of a proper shape, or a harness awl, which is better, inserted in the hole of the teat that milks hard, improves the milking process very much. Fill the teat full of milk, and put in the instrument the proper length, without touching the sides of it, and most cows, I think, will not flinch, if the knife be sharp. All that is cut is a thin skin, and the pain is trifling. If the cut is not too large, the cow will not leak her milk.

TO COLOR RED AND YELLOW.

To color red and yellow, we give the following receipts, which we are assured by those most competent to judge, will produce superior colors. The receipt is for dyeing wool or woollen cloth.

To dye one pound of yarn or flannel, requires the following articles:

3 ounces of alum,
1 " cream of tartar,
8 " madder,
1-2 " stone lime.

1. Prepare a brass or copper kettle with about five gallons of water, bring it to a scalding heat, then add three ounces of alum pounded fine, and one ounce of cream of tartar; then bring the liquor to a boil, and put in the woollen and boil it for two hours. It is then to be taken out, aired and rinsed, and the liquor thrown away.

2. Prepare the kettle with as much water as before, and add to it eight ounces of good madder pounded fine, and well mixed in the water before you put in the woollen. When the dye is as hot as you can bear your hand in, then put in the woollen, and let it remain in the dye for one hour, during which time the dye must not boil, but only remain at a scalding heat, observing to stir about the woollen constantly when in the dye.

3. When the woollen has been in one hour, it is to be taken out, aired and rinsed.

4. Add to the dye one-half pint of clear lime water, which is made by slaking half an ounce of lime to powder, then add water to it, and when settled, pour the clear part into the dye, and mix it well. Now put in your woollen, and stir it about for ten minutes, the dye being only at a scalding heat. It is then to be taken out and rinsed immediately.

N. B. If you wish the red very bright, add quarter of an ounce, or nearly half a table spoonful of what dyers call aquafortis composition, at the time of putting in the madder.

For yellow dye the same proportions as for red, excepting that for the eight ounces of madder, one pound of fustic is to be substituted. The woollen must be boiled in the alum and tartar water an hour and a half, then taken out, cooled and rinsed slightly.

In a new liquor put in your fustic, secured in a thin, coarse bag, and boil it for two hours; then take out the fustic and put in the woollen, and stir it while boiling for one your. Then to be taken out, cooled and rinsed.—*Alb. Cult.*

Potato Bread.—The potato makes a pleasant, palatable bread with wheat, in the proportion of one-third, but if one-fourth, it is still lighter and better. Specimens of bread made of barley and potatoes, and also of oats and potatoes, were submitted to the Board of Agriculture, which promised well. In some cases the potato was not boiled, but merely grated down into a pulp and mixed with wheaten flour, in which mode it made excellent bread. It has been found by other trials, that good bread may be made from equal quantities of flour and potato meal, which has been greatly the practice in those countries most remarkable for the plentiful culture of the potato. The most ready method of making potatoes into bread is, after boiling, steaming (the best,) or baking them, to reduce them to a moderately fine powder. If made up with milk, the quality of the bread will be much improved.—*Farmers' Encyclop.*

ANIMAL POISONS.

The venom of the bee and the wasp is a liquid contained in a small vesticle, forced through the hollow tube of the sting into the wound inflicted by that instrument. From the experiments of Fontana, we learn that it bears a striking resemblance to the poison of the viper. That of the bee is much longer in drying when exposed to the air than the venom of the wasp. The sting of the bee should be immediately extracted; and the best application is opium and olive oil; one drachm of the former finely powdered, rubbed down with an ounce of the latter, and applied to the part affected by means of lint, which should be frequently renewed. No experiments upon which we can rely have been made upon the poison of the spider tribe. From the rapidity with which these animals destroy their prey, and even one another, we cannot doubt that their poison is sufficiently virulent.

Soft poultices of fresh flesh, bread and milk, or in the absence of these, even mud, are excellent applications to stings of insects, and even the bites of the most venomous snakes. The specifics recommended in such cases for internal use, are not to be compared in efficacy with the timely application of a poultice of the flesh of a chicken or other animal recently killed. The flesh of the rattlesnake itself is in some parts of America reckoned to possess specific virtues, and doubtless will answer nearly, if not quite as well, as any other good soft and moist poultice, which will seldom fail to effect a cure when promptly applied and frequently renewed. In this way the irritation and inflammation induced by the poison in the part bitten, is often arrested at once, and prevented from extending to vital parts. These conclusions are the results of experiments made with the poison of the rattle-snake, in which the most celebrated Indian and other specifics were used with little if any advantage.—*Farmer's Encyclop.*

A SUCCESSFUL SURGICAL OPERATION was performed on a woman in this city yesterday, while she was in the magnetic sleep. The subject, the wife of Mr. Ebenezer Davis, of Jarvis Gore, was thrown into the mesmeric state, when a tumor was removed from her shoulder by Dr. Rich of this place. While he was performing the operation. Mrs. Davis exhibited no other symptom of suffering, we are informed, than a slight twitching of the muscles and compression of the lips. When awakened she was unconscious that any thing unusual had taken place in regard to herself—she did not know that the tumour had been removed until informed by others. All of the parties are most respectable people, and the facts we have given appear to be indisputable. This case of mesmerism applied to surgical science is worthy of the serious consideration of the gentlemen of the medical profession.—*Bangor Dem.*

Effects of Culture.—Celery, so agreeable to most palates, is a modification of the *apium graveolens*, the taste of which is so acrid and bitter that it cannot be eaten. Our cauliflowers and cabbages, are largely developed coleworts, that grow wild on the sea-shore, and do not weigh more than half an ounce each. The rose has been produced by cultivation, from the common wild briar; the luscious plum from the acrid sloe, and the golden pippin from the harsh, bitter crab.—*Far. Cab.*

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE—GLIMPSES BY THE WAY.

Norwich, Conn., June 10, 1843.

The railroad from Worcester to this place passes through a country of little agricultural interest to the flying traveller. The face of the country is rough, and the natural growth upon it indicates no great fertility. Here and there a garden or field shows good care and promises a good return. But generally, corn, grain, grass, &c., look small, and nothing indicates that even the most favorable season will give very ample harvests. But the southern portion of Worcester county is watered by a rapid stream or streams, which furnish many water privileges. Factories of various kinds, are seen all along the route, often causing the growth of quite respectable looking villages. These manufacturing establishments, that spring up wherever the waters have a fall, are the hope of New England agriculture. The great and fertile West will furnish all agricultural products that are not quite perishable, or that are not so bulky as to make their transportation very expensive, cheaper than we can here. It is mainly by the increase of consumers here in our midst—mainly by the growth of manufacturers and trade here at home, that we can hope for a remunerating price for the productions of our farms. Every manufacturing village makes a market for summer vegetables, summer butter, milk, hay, &c., which cannot be transported any great distance. It is by furnishing these that the farmers in the immediate vicinity, may hope to flourish. The more these villages multiply and increase in size and wealth, the better will it be for New England agriculture. We do not feel competent to say what amount of duties, what tariff would be best; but we are convinced that the New England farmers are most deeply interested in having such regulations concerning the importation of foreign goods and foreign raw materials, as shall cause our manufacturers to take American raw material to work upon. American silk and American wool should be so protected as to make it for the interest of New England farmers to grow wool and produce cocoons. Also, foreign manufactured woollen and silk goods should come in under such duties that the material which the farmer produces, may be here profitably wrought. What changes are needed in the laws, taken in connection with the reduced rate of wages, consequent upon the reduction of the currency in the country, is a question which none but the wisest and ablest of our statesmen can satisfactorily answer. All that we, individually, wish is something fixed and permanent agreed upon, giving just protection enough to induce our farmers and manufacturers to go to work in earnest. The lower the duties can be, and yet enable us to go on with our business, the more likely is the *whole country* to be satisfied with the duty regulations—the more likely are we to have the rates of duties permanent—the more likely are we to have a long period of prosperous business without ruinous fluctuations.

The *farmers* of New England are interested most deeply in this matter; for all products that are durable, and that admit of easy and cheap transportation, will come to us from the West so cheap that we cannot afford to grow them upon our soils, which require high manuring and much labor in the tillage. We want a large consuming population to consume our butter, milk, vegetables, &c., *in summer*.

New London.—On the steamboat deck down the Thames from Norwich to New London, we had a view of pleasant banks, often bold and generally verdant. But the agricultural operations were too far off and too much hidden, for us to take note of them. One incident related by the captain of the boat, may be worth recording. Yesterday, while making his trip, a lady dropt overboard a letter enclosing eleven dollars. Though the boat was a quarter of a mile or more from the letter before the captain heard of the misfortune, he put back and found letter and money.

Crossing by stage from New London to Lyme, near the mouth of the Connecticut, we saw a more rough and a less cultivated country than we supposed existed any where along the shores of the Sound. The people there had much rather keep geese and drag shad seines, than to use the plow and hoe. No great wonder: for the soil is forbidding until you get near the river: there (in Lyme,) its appearance is good.

June 12.—Crossing the river, we passed through Saybrook to Clinton, formerly a part of Killingworth. Here the soil is better than along the road we travelled on Saturday. Here, and all along the Sound, the fruit trees are free from devouring worms of all kinds. The foliage is rich and fair, excepting upon the peach and the buttonwood. The peach here looks sickly and its leaves are badly curled. The buttonwood is a very common tree in the forests, and both there and where it has been set for shade and ornament, it is nearly leafless, and looks as though destruction had nearly come to it. This is a great loss here, because this tree has been more frequently planted by the road-side and by buildings, than any other ornamental tree. Since we left Worcester county we have hardly seen a caterpillar's nest—or, in Connecticut dialect, a "*bag worm's*" bag. The quince here is much more common than in Massachusetts, and it looks much more thrifty and vigorous. We should judge that the shore of the Sound might supply New York, Providence and Boston markets with an abundance of quinces in a few years, were a little pains taken to plant out orchards of them.

Clinton, June 13.—Here we have been hospitably entertained by Gen. Ely A. Eliot, great grandson of Rev. Jared Eliot, of Killingworth, who nearly a century ago published several valuable essays upon husbandry. Our readers may remember that we have frequently quoted from these writings of Eliot, and noticed his labors, both in the reclaiming of wet meadows and in the tillage of light plain lands. His principles of tillage and his views as to the worth of peat and bog lands, are as good as we have found in any writings of any age. We learn that Mr Eliot, who was a grandson of "the Apostle Eliot," of Roxbury, was an extensive medical practitioner, a smelter of iron from black sand, and an extensive farmer. He was minister, doctor, manufacturer, and farmer—and in each of these pursuits his labors were extensive. We were curious to see the lands which he reclaimed a century ago. They have been neglected for a long time; the ditches are filled up in part, and large portions are covered with trees or with wet meadow grasses. But the marks of his doings are still there, and the lot which had long been a "pond for keeping cattle from miring," is now so firm that the cattle have been upon parts of it this season, and fed it down. Those meadow lands are not now in the possession of his descendants, or not all of them—not the largest lots. Our host, however, is the owner of a large farm, most of which belonged to his ancestor. Having relinquished mercantile pursuits, he now makes himself almost exclusively a farmer, and seems to conduct his operations with much intelligence, energy and skill. He has been clearing many acres of strong, rich, loamy lands of rocks, enclosing them with substantial stone walls, and bringing them into grass, which they bear abundantly. At this place, sea manures are easily obtained, and the white fish is laid in thousands and hundreds of thousands upon the tilled lands, and they are found highly serviceable, especially on the strong and heavy soils. These fish are usually sold at about one dollar per thousand on the beach. As this is the season when they begin to frequent the shore in schools, they must be applied to the crops after they are up. We noticed that it is the custom to put about two fish to a hill, and leave them unburied for a few days until they become putrid, and then while hoeing, to cover them. What a stench! The good people there, like the old woman's eels, are used to it, and do not mind it.

New Haven, June 14.

Locusts.—The veritable locusts—the devourers of vegetation—have actually come. We saw a box of them this morning, which had been brought into this beautiful "City of Elms," from a neighboring town. It is feared that their ravages in this vicinity will be extensive. Here, too, we first see peas and strawberries of New England growth of 1843. A few of Hovey's seedling were brought in for exhibition, one of which measured three and an half inches in circumference. The strawberries we had to our sugar and cream at the Tontine, came from New York, but were fine, as were all things else at that house.

On the way from Clinton to this lovely place, through Guilford and East Haven, we found better lands and those under higher cultivation than any others we have seen since we left Worcester. All along the coast of the Sound winter rye is the most common grain, and it looks tall and thick, and its heads are long. There is every promise of an abundant harvest. The fish, we were told is an excellent manure for this crop.

When within a few miles of New Haven, we came to the *red* soil lying upon the red sandstone formation. This soil must be warm and fertile, so far as the springing crops and the grass and trees at this season of the year give evidence. We have no where else seen the corn so large—(here, in some fields, it appeared to be 8 or 9 inches high, as it stands)—no where else on our route have we seen grass so forward. It is not often one meets with a better looking farming district than that which stretches ten or twelve miles east from New Haven. Here we noticed that the cattle are nearly all of a deep red color and well formed. The stock looked better than often meets the traveller's eye. We think that New Haven county would be able to make as good a *cattle* show as any county through which we have ever passed.

Hartford, June 15.—In the rushing cars, we could only see that all the soil was red—sometimes clayey, sometimes loamy, sometimes sandy. Generally it was good, and well cultivated *for the vicinity of a railroad.* The frost in this vicinity on the 2d of June, was quite severe—killing beans, vines, &c., and cutting down corn and potatoes. Many of the forest trees looked badly frost-bitten.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer:

DEAR SIR—I ask leave to correct a material error in the statement of the results of the analysis of Indian corn which I sent you, and which you published in your paper of March 8, 1843.

1.26 should be 12.6. Deducting this number, the product of multiplying the nitrogen of corn by 6.20, from the water of vegetation and the salts, we have 77.09.

The corrections thus made, the results are—

Flesh-forming principles—gluten, albumen, &c.	12.60
Fat-forming principles—as gum, sugar, starch, woody fibre, oil, &c.,	77.09
Water,	9.
Salts,	1.31
	100.

With regard, your ob't serv't,
SAM. L. DANA.

Lowell, June 10, 1843.

From the American Agriculturist.

CITY MANURES.

Glass is a silicate of potash or soda, which enters into the composition of all grasses, straw, grain and corn, forming a fraction of the solid portion of probably all vegetation. Silicate of potash and of soda, is silicious, and chemically combined with those alkalies; that is, such sand as is commonly found on our sea-beaches. Wheat contains a larger portion of silicate than any other grain; and if sown on land totally exhausted of this material, no wheat will be produced, however rich the soil may be in other fertilizers. When sown on land mostly exhausted of silicate, the crop will be small and the grain light in weight.

To apply glass to land, it should be ground as fine as flour. I have sold about 25 barrels of it to our farmers within the last six months, and the coming crops will test its value. The price charged has been $1 75 per barrel, the barrel included; and when our farmers know that each barrel contains more than three hundred pounds, and that in this quantity there are from one hundred and five to one hundred and twenty pounds of potash or soda, they will know it to be one of the cheapest fertilizers they can purchase, independent of any effect from the silex dissolved in it. It is purchasing pure potash or soda, at less than one cent and three-quarters per pound. I should consider one barrel per acre to be an ample supply for two years' crops.

Many hundreds of tons of broken glass are thrown away in New York and Brooklyn annually; and as every hundred tons contains from 35 to 40 tons of alkali, our Long Island and New Jersey farmers may judge how much they lose by not employing it on their land.

I shall now call your attention to the plaster of Paris thrown away in New York. Such an assertion will no doubt surprise many a farmer who uses plaster; yet it is true that scores of tons of the purest of plaster have been annually thrown away in our city. I last summer had carted away 21 barrels of it to put into a compost heap at Gravesend. In making soda water, they use carbonate of lime, from which they separate the carbonic gas to saturate the water contained in their fountains. To do this, they have to use sulphuric acid; this combines with the lime, separating it from, and liberating its carbonic gas, and the residuum thrown away, is the purest of plaster. Such plaster will be moist, yet sufficiently solid to cart away in flour barrels. Let those farmers who find plaster beneficial to their land, attend to this source of supply.

I shall now call your attention to the dock mud taken out of our docks by dredging machines. I was quite astonished the other day, to learn that this material was landed in scows, then warped to the tide current, and *there thrown into the river!* This is probably one of the most valuable fertilizers we have in the country, and the quantity is immense. It contains the whole wash of the city; and after a rain storm, the most valuable portion of our street dirt settles in the docks. The very smell from the docks when foul, or the tide is low, is a pungent proof of its fertilizing power.

This material should be collected in some convenient spot where it can be landed, put into heaps under open sheds, mixed with lime, plaster, or charcoal, and let lie until a thorough decomposition takes place, and then applied to the land. There can be no doubt that one cartload from such a compost heap, would be more valuable to the farmer than three loads of the best street dirt.

WM. PARTRIDGE.

New York.

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGES OF FARMING.

It is a prevalent opinion amongst young men—those who are engaged in agriculture, as well as many who are connected with commerce, that farming is less advantageous, and subject to greater hardships than most other professions; but this arises, in a great measure, from partial views of the subject, and from an unacquaintedness with the vexations and hardships incident to the employments of others: they therefore form opinions merely from external appearances, without investigating the disadvantages attendant upon other occupations; and thus enterprises are commenced and precipitate resolutions formed, which lay the foundation of many disasters, which daily take place in families and amongst individuals. But the farmer possesses many advantages which these persons are apt to underrate. And first, his moral honesty is not so hardly tried as it would be in many other kinds of business; and consequently, "defalcation" is not often charged upon him. Again, he has no knowledge of that competition which exists between those of other trades and professions; so that when he retires from his labor, he is free from those inward ranklings which often harrow up the minds of persons engaged in trade. Nor is he in that danger of losing his property by casualties—fire, the winds and waves, and the depredations of dishonest men; and as he raises those articles upon his farm that are most necessary for his comfort, and which have always been considered cash articles in the market, he is not so liable to be put to his wits' end to procure money to purchase the necessaries of life.

It has been objected that farming is a laborious and dirty employment; but is there not hard and dirty work in the shop of the blacksmith? and do not the carpenter and mason encounter both in the repairs of old buildings, &c.? and are the grocer, the warehouseman, the harness-maker, and the shoe-maker exempt?

Another objection to farming is, it is a slow way to get money. True, there are shorter ways to make money, but it very often happens that those who accumulate property the quickest, cannot produce such a title to their wealth as will procure satisfaction and a quiet conscience. Multitudes, deluded by the deceptive allurements of trade, have entered into ruinous speculations, to the destruction of their own prospects and the peace and happiness of their families; stamping lasting blight upon their characters and future welfare, and all to gratify an insatiable appetite to make money quickly—overlooking the fact, that generally, the fortunes that have been made the most suddenly, are the most suddenly dissipated, and that those who enjoy the privilege of making money fast, have often to pay dearly for it, both in their persons and characters, and are made to exclaim, "all is not gold that glitters." Few know or consider, the *personal assiduity*, the economy, the self-denial and perseverance which are necessary to secure success in trade: there is no occupation exempt from its peculiar evils and trials: the physician, the lawyer, and the clergyman have their full share, of which the farmer is little aware; and if he could comprehend all the difficulties and unpleasant occurrences which even these are continually liable to encounter, he would rejoice at his lot, rather than envy that of others, be thankful that his "lines have fallen to him in such pleasant places," and grateful for his "goodly heritage."

S. BROWN.

Wilmington, Mass

From the same.

THE UNIVERSAL CORN CROP.

Universal indeed! and yet there are still features in its character that have not been sufficiently, if at all noticed by us. One of these is, the great difference in the cost of seed for planting, when compared with that of wheat, amounting to about a rent of the land at the first start; for while the two bushels and a half per acre of seed wheat, cannot be valued at less than three dollars, or perhaps four, the seed-corn necessary for an acre of land is so insignificant in cost, that no one, scarcely, ever counts upon it. And then at the time of harvest, the diffcrence is still greater; for while the corn will stand to ripen without the loss of a single grain by shaking out, the britting of the wheat crop and loss by scattering, at the time of cutting, cannot be counted less than about the seed sown, and oftentimes double that quantity. Here then, are six or seven bushels of wheat to be put to the account of seed grain and loss at harvest—an ample profit per acre, on the corn crop to begin with, to say nothing of the greater increase of crop, as might in all cases be calculated upon, if justice be done in the working. It is admitted that this after working is laborious and expensive; but one-half the cost should be transferred to the succeeding crops, which are benefited by this admirable system of fallowing, fully to that amount. In short, any how you can fix it, there is nothing like corn. How far it would be expedient to substitute its culture for that of roots, is another and interesting question for future discussion. M.

It is highly gratifying to observe in our market a general upward tendency in agricultural productions. Let each one get out of debt and keep so, and the period of activity and thrift will soon open to us.—*Philadelphia Far. Cab.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1843.

☞PUBLISHERS' NOTICE.

The *Twentyfirst volume* of the NEW ENGLAND FARMER closes with this number; and the Publishers take the occasion to express their thanks to patrons and correspondents for their past favors. They have no promises to make for the future, other than to say that it is their intention to make the paper as useful as their means will permit. It has been their endeavor during the seven years of their proprietorship of the paper, to maintain for it the high character it won under its founder and late lamented Editor, Mr Fessenden. How far in this they have been successful, is not for them to say; but they *may* say, they think, that the FARMER during that period, has not been without its influence in promoting the cause of agricultural improvement in New England.

The Publishers in expressing their own satisfaction of the manner in which Mr PUTNAM has discharged his duties as Editor during the last two and a half years, have reason to believe also, that his labors have been equally satisfactory to the patrons of the paper. He has attained during his editorship, a high standing among the prominent agriculturists of the country, by his writings and experiments, and if circumstances should induce him to withdraw from his editorial vocation, we hope for a continuance of his valuable aid as a frequent contributor to the pages of the FARMER.

The Publishers, having been most disastrously affected in their pecuniary interests by the delinquencies of non-paying subscribers, and determined to avoid in future, if possible, a like misfortune, announce their intention of adhering strictly hereafter to the terms of payment, ($2 in advance, or $2 50 if not paid within sixty days,) and also of sending the paper in future to such only as have shown a disposition to pay for it.

And the publishers earnestly appeal to those indebted for one or more year's subscription to the paper, to make immediate payment.

JOS. BRECK & CO.

Boston, June 28, 1843.

CORN MEAL.

MR PUTNAM—Dear Sir—In the course of the past winter, I became accidentally aware of the fact, that corn meal lost its fine flavor by being very finely ground; this was most especially observable in baked Indian puddings. I was unwilling to subscribe to the reason given by the "gude woman," until repeated trials of coarse and fine meal, from the same parcel of corn, had given a similar result. Puddings from the coarse meal were light, sweet and palatable; while those from the fine meal, even with the addition of eggs, were comparatively heavy and insipid. Indeed, the luscious, juicy, rich, sweet and jelly-like qualities sought for, were in all cases found peculiar to puddings from the coarse meal; and I doubt not that it is to these, that poets who have sung the praises of "baked Indian pudding," had reference; for most certainly those from very fine meal are not entitled to take rank among the luxuries of bipeds.

The change was evidently a chemical change, produced by the more thorough grinding; and very naturally gave rise to an inquiry as to the effect the severe grinding might have upon the nutritive, as well as savory qualities of meal, either for cooking or for feeding domestic animals. The question thus presented, became to me, one of much interest, especially when taken in connection with the common practice of grinding meal and provender; the farmers in this vicinity, I believe, generally preferring their provender to be finely ground, and the miller is thought to do best who grinds it the finest.

For the purpose of gaining some further light upon the subject, I left with Dr. Dana, of Lowell, two samples from the same sack of corn, one of coarse and one of fine meal, with a request that if convenient he would analyze them, and give the result, with his views relative to the facts and question above stated, in aid of the common interest.

A few days since I received from Dr. Dana the letter herewith enclosed, which, although perhaps not written for the press, I doubt not his free accord that you should publish all or any part of the same that you may think useful or interesting to the readers of the Farmer.

The mill had been standing still, at least for a while, and probably the stones were cold, or nearly so, when the samples were ground, and therefore they may not have given a fair test of the full effect of ordinary severe grinding.

Doubtless there is yet something further to be learned in this matter. Perhaps the breaking of the envelope of the starchy globules, and presenting the oil of corn in the manner incident to the fine grinding, as mentioned by Dr. Dana, gives us the reason or cause of the painful effects from eating Indian bread or puddings, experienced at times by dyspeptics and some others; if so, it would seem that this pernicious effect can easily be obviated by rejecting for pudding and bread making, both fine ground meal and the fine part always found in coarse meal.

Most respectfully, yours,

WILLIAM CLARK,

Northampton, June 20*th*, 1843.

Lowell, June 2*d*, '43.

DEAR SIR—A few days after you were here, I fell in company with a very intelligent dealer in grain, going with his wife to Boston. I set myself down by her, and our conversation turning upon the education of daughters, naturally led to that essential part of such education, domestic economy—and so, naturally, to pudding making. I mentioned the result you had brought to my notice; whereupon, the husband expressed great surprise that the fact that finely ground meal will not make good pudding, was new to me. He had long known it, and always had his corn ground coarse to make Indian puddings of. His wife says she will use none other. Going, a few days after, to a mill, to ascertain the temperature of the meal as it comes from the stones, I met the miller, who told me unless I could spend a day at the mill, one observation would do me little good. In the morning, all being cool, the meal heats of course but little; in the course of a day's work, the stones getting hotter, he said, he could hardly bear his hand on the meal. The miller, learning my object, said, that from the same sack of wheat, or rye, or corn, he could make meal which would afford excellent dough, and bread, or no dough, nor good bread, nor puddings. All depended on the grinding. All grain ground very fine and heating much, lost its bread-making properties. The flour all *runs*, as the phrase is; it will not form good dough nor good bread. This is, he stated to me, a long known fact. You see, therefore, your notion of the effects of fine or coarse grinding, is quite well confirmed. I am quite at loss to define the cause, but I attribute it, first, to the change produced by heat, upon the arrangement of the elements of starch. You are aware that there are great varieties of this substance, all exhibiting the same proportions of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. They are chemically the same, and slight causes change one to the other. From starch, the transition is easy to gum and sugar. Some varieties of starch are converted by boiling into gum. The heat of the mill stones may cause this change, or at least such an approach to it that the additional heat of boiling or baking may complete it.

I attribute the effect of fine grinding, secondly, to the probable abrasion of the envelope of the starchy globule, by which the starch at once absorbs even cold water like a sponge, and becomes jelly like. Such flour *runs* when made, or attempted to be made, into dough. Then when made into pudding, of course a very little boiling or baking will change such starch to gum, and you may as well expect gum as this starch to form puddings.

The question you raised, whether the nutritive properties are not affected by the mode of grinding is one of great weight, if we admit, that the change of form from one variety of starch into another, of from starch to gum or sugar, affects its fat-forming power. I cannot, from any facts known to me, or from general principles, admit that these changes have any such effect. From the effect upon ourselves, I should say that the nearer the food is brought to the state of cooked food, that is, to gum and sugar, the easier its digestion, and consequently its conversion into fat. But we are not left here to "*a priori*" reasoning. Practice among the hog-raisers in our neighborhood, as the miller told me, has led to the use of *meal* (Indian) for fattening hogs; but horses, it is found, thrive best on such coarsely ground corn as is used for puddings. Perhaps the explanation of this rests in part upon the facts mentioned to me, a day or two since, by my esteemed chemical friend, Mr A. A. Hayes, who has made a vast number of experiments on corn. The oil of corn, he says, is highly irritating to the stomach of man and of the horse, but innoxious to the hog. Hence being finely ground, the hog extracts and uses for his own fat the oil of corn, which the more coarsely ground grain retains, and hence acts more kindly upon the horse. Wishing, however, to test my opinion respecting the conversion of the starch to gum, by grinding, and desirous of gratifying your request, I analyzed the samples of corn you left with me. The results are as follows:

Coarse ground.	*Fine do.*	
83.	82.	- Starch and husky matter.
17.	18.	- Gluten, oil, gum, &c. &c.
100.	100.	- Soluble in water and alkali.

The difference between the quantity of starch is so little, that I am inclined to think the change effected by grinding depends upon converting one form of starch into another, rather than into gum, and upon the grinding off or abrading the starch envelope.

I assure you, the question which you stated to me, from its great practical bearings, has excited my attention more than that relating to the sugar from corn. The state of food best for fattening animals, is one of deep interest, but I believe this will resolve itself wholly into a question of the ease of digestion. On no point is the farmer under greater obligations to Liebig, than for his most admirable researches respecting the origin of fat. His views here are not only of the highest practical utility, but are among the most philosophical developments of modern chemistry. But here, new experiments, such as those of Mr Hayes, to which I have referred, are wanting, to show why food in one state is more digestible than in another. Let us go on: light always beams upon those who will seek it.

With great regard, most truly yours,

SAM. L. DANA.

THERMOMETRICAL

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, for the week ending June 25.

June, 1843.	7, A.M.	12, M.	5, P.M.	Wind.
Monday, 19	57	80	66	E.
Tuesday, 20	58	80	70	S.
Wednesday, 21	62	83	72	S. E.
Thursday, 22	64	86	80	S.
Friday, 23	68	86	66	E.
Saturday, 24	68	90	82	S.
Sunday, 25	70	82	78	N.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, June 26, 1843.

Reported for the N. E. Farmer.

At Market 390 Beef Cattle, 12 pair working Oxen, 15 Cows and Calves, 1500 Sheep and 300 Swine. 80 Beef Cattle unsold.

Prices.—*Beef Cattle.*—We quote a few extra $5.25. First quality, $4.75 a $5.00. Second quality, $4.25 a $4.50. Third quality, $3.25 a $4.25.

Working Oxen.—Sales $65, $70 a $78.

Cows and Calves.—Sales, $18, $22, $25 and $28.

Sheep.—Lots were sold at $1.50 to $2.50.

Swine.—A few small lots were sold 4 1-4 for sows, 5 for barrows. A lot to close, 4. Retail from 4 to 5 1-2

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

SEEDS. Herds Grass, $0 00 to 2 50 per bushel. Red Top 45 to 50 cents. Clover—Northern, 10 to 12c.—Southern, 7 a 9 c. Flax Seed, $0 00 per bushel. Lucerne, 33 c. per lb. Canary Seed, $4 50 per bushel.

GRAIN. Duty, Corn, Rye and Beans, free; Barley 20 per cent.; Oats 20 per cent.

The market has sustained further advance for the best qualities of mealing Corn.

Corn—Northern, old, bushel 62 to 64—Southern, round yellow, old, 60 a 61—Southern flat yellow, new, 58 a 60—do. do. white 52 a 53—do New Orleans, 50 a 53—Barley 00 a 01—Rye, Northern, 00 a 70—do. Southern, 60 a 62—Oats, Southern, 30 a 31—Northern do. 32 to 33—Beans, per bushel 1 00 a 1 62.—Shorts, per double bush. 23 a 25—Bran, 15 a 18.

FLOUR. The market continues to improve for all descriptions of sound Flour, and prices are 25 cts per bl. higher than at the close of the last weekly report.

Baltimore, Howard Street, 4 mos. cr. $5 50 a 5 62—do. wharf, $0 00 a 0 00 do. free of garlic, $5 50 a 5 62—Philadelphia do. 4 mos. $5 25 a 5 37—Fredericksburg, low l'd 4 mos. $5 37 a 5 50—Alexandria, wharf mountain, 0 00 a 0 00—Georgetown, $5 50 a 6 00—Richmond Canal, $5 50 a 5 62—do. City, $0 00 a 0 00—Petersburgh, South side $0 00 a 0 00—do. Country $0 00 a 0 00—Genesee, common, cash, $5 75 a 0 00—do fancy brands $5 87 a 6 00—Ohio via Canal, $0 00 a 0 00—do do New Orleans, cash $5 25 a 5 75. Rye, $3 25 a 3 50—Indian Meal in bbls. $2 87 a 3 00.

PROVISIONS. During the past week there has been a steady demand for Pork, chiefly for New York market, and prices for good qualities are gradually improving.

Beef—Mess 4 mo. new bbl. $3 00 a 3 50—Navy—$7 50 a 7 75.—No. 1, 0 00 a 7 00—do Prime $0 00 a 0 00—Pork—Extra clear 4 mo. bbl. $13 00 a 00 00—do Clear $11 00 a 12 00 do. Mess, 10 00 a 10 50—do Prime $8 00 a 8 50—do Mess from other States,— a — —do Prime do do $0 00 a 0 00 do. Cargo do. 0 a 0 00— —Clear do do $00 00 a 00 00—Butter, shipping, 0 a 00—do store, uninspected, 7 a 8—do dairy, 10 cts. a 14—Lard, No. 1, Boston ins. 00 a 00—do South and Western, 5 a 6¼— Hams, Boston, 6½ a 7—Southern and Western, 5½ a 6¾—Cheese, Ship'g and 4 meal, 4 a 6—do new milk, 5½ a 6½.

WOOL. Duty. The value whereof at the place of exportation shall not exceed 7 cts. per pound, free. All whereof the value exceeds 7 cts. per pound, 30 per ct. ad. val. and 3 cts. per pound.

This article ains without any material change in prices. Little Wool of the new clip has come to market, but there is a supply of the last clip sufficient to meet the present demand. Pulled wool is not abundant. No very extensive sales of either domestic or foreign have come to our knowledge during the past week.

Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 36 a 40 c.—American full blood do 33 a 34—Do. 3-4 do 32 a 00—Do. 1-2 do 29 a 30—1-4 and common do 25 a 27—Smyrna Sheep, washed, 20 a 23—Do. unwashed, 10 a 13—Bengasi do 8 a 10—Saxony, clean, 00—Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 a 10—do. do. picked, 12 a 16—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 26 a 30—No. 1 do. do. do. 23 a 25—No. 2 do do do 15 a 20—No. 3 do do do 12 a 15.

HOPS. Duty 20 per cent.

1st sort Mass. 1842, lb. 12 a 13. 2d do. do. do. 0 a 0.

HAY, 14 to 16 per ton—Eastern Screwed $10 to 12.

CHEESE—Shipping and 4 meal, 4 to 6c.—New 6 to 7.

EGGS, 11 a 12.

CULTIVATORS.

Howard's Improved Fixed and Expanded Cultivators, of all sizes. The cultivator is an implement that is coming into very general use in all parts of the country, and serves in a great measure in lieu of hoeing. The teeth are so constructed as to raise the ground, and leaves it very light and free for cultivation, and at the same time destroys the weeds.

These Cultivators are best adapted to free and easy ground, for running through rows of corn, potatoes and vegetables of all kinds, and used in the cultivation of Hops, instead of the plough and hoe, and are found far superior to either. It is likewise well adapted to harrow in grain and grass seed; and for the many uses to which this implement may be applied, it must be considered one of the most valuable and useful tools that is used on a farm, and is coming into very general use.

For sale by J. BRECK & CO., Nos. 51 and 52 North Market st. June 28.

HARRIS' TREATISE ON INSECTS.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., Harris' Treatise on Insects. Price $2. Also, the second edition of Dana's Muck Manual, price 62½ cts. Feb 15.

POUDRETTE! POUDRETTE!!

The subscribers keep constantly on hand, and for sale, Poudrette in quantities to suit purchasers; packed in Barrels in order for shipping, or transportation by wagon or Rail Road.

The experience of five years past has satisfied many farmers, that this manure has the quickest operation upon vegetable matter, producing greater abundance, and is the cheapest manure they have ever tried.

Orders left at the New England Seed Store, and at the factory in Brookline, will meet with prompt attention.

For sale by J. BRECK & CO, 51 and 52 North Market st., Boston. Oct. 26.

SILK BUSINESS.

Silk Worm Eggs, Pea nuts, and Sulphurs, at $3 50 per ounce.

Mulberry Trees. Cantons and Multicaulis at $60 per thousand delivered in Boston, by J. R. BARBOUR.

Oxford, Jan. 25, 1843.
Near Depot on N. and W. R. Road. } Feb. 1.

SEED BARLEY.

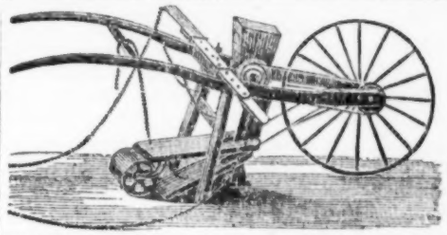
100 bushels prime Seed Barley, for sale by
April 25. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

MUCK MANUAL.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., The Muck Manual for Farmers. By Dr S. L. Dana; price 62½.
Boston, April 13.

DRAFT AND TRACE CHAINS.

400 pair Trace Chains, suitable for Ploughing.
200 " Truck and leading Chains.
200 " Draft Chains. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st.

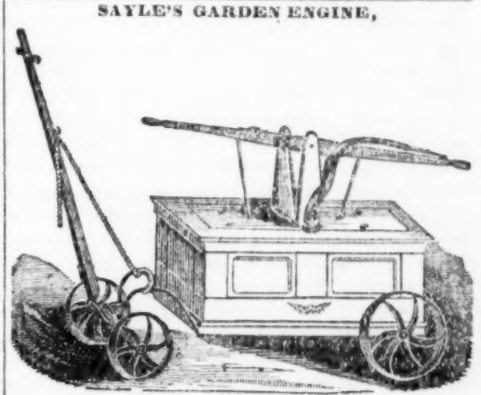


WILLIS'S LATEST IMPROVED SEED SOWER.

WILLIS has made some considerable improvements in his Seed Sower, making it complete as time and hard study can possibly make it. In using this machine, the farmer may be certain that his seed is put into the ground, and at the same time in the best possible manner. There has been a great difficulty in machines for sowing garden seeds; they are very apt to clog up, and the farmer might go over an acre of land and not sow a single seed; but not so with this; it is so constructed that it cannot possibly clog. In using this sower, the farmer can save one half of his seed, and do the work at less than one quarter the expense of the common way of sowing his seeds, and have it done in a much better manner; it opens the furrow, drops the seed, covers it over and rolls them down. It will sow any kind of Garden Seeds; say Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurtzel, Turnips, Carrots, Beets, Parsnips, Onions, &c.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52, Boston, Market Street.
JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

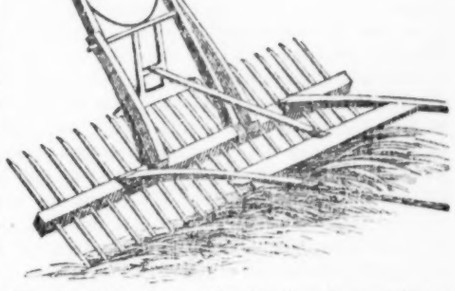
SAYLE'S GARDEN ENGINE,



A splendid article, will throw a constant stream of water to the distance of 50 or 60 feet, with great force, and in case of fire would be a good substitute for a fire engine. The most perfect article for the purpose ever introduced.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston.
May 24. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

REVOLVING HORSE RAKE.



The Revolving Rake which has been in general use in most parts of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, is found to be one of the most useful and labor saving machines now in use. One man and horse with a boy to lead, will rake on an average from 25 to 30 acres per day, with ease, and do the work well. They are coming into very general use in all parts of the country, and will, no doubt, in a few years supersede the use of the common hand rake. There is a great advantage in this rake over all others, as the person using it does not have to stop the horse to unload the rake.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52, North Market Street, Boston.
May 24. JOSEPH BRECK & Co.

MISCELLANEOUS.

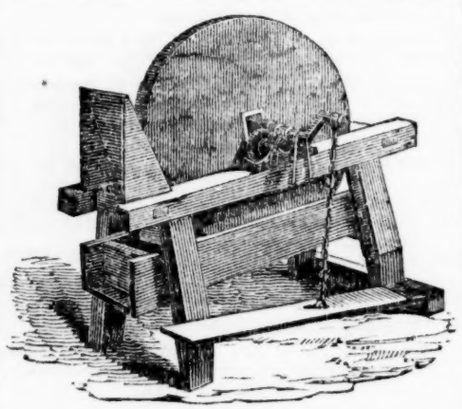
THE DRESS IS NOT THE MAN.

When we behold the repulsive spectacle of a being overladened with gaudy decorations and gewgaws, the question naturally arises in our minds if the external gems are an idea of the internal and as readily answered, we see no *gems* glistening through its opening vistas, but too clearly behold vanity leering through the gaudy tinselry of fashion. But mankind are so prone to admiration and to judge from external appearance, that few escape its decision.

Should we contemplate for a moment, how many there are that by a splendid apparel, cloak a vicious heart, we should be more reluctant of applauding those of whose character we know nothing; and also how many "flowers blush unseen and unknown" we should be less hasty in forming our estimate at first sight. If we would consider that a handsome hat which has excited our admiration, may cover an empty head, or a handsome cloak a person devoid of every good quality, on whom no one could look but with feelings of disgust, while plainer materials may clothe one endowed with the accomplishments of a well educated mind, one that is adorned without ornaments, and whose jewels are imperishable, we would exclaim, "So! the dress is not the man." What, I would inquire, causes the name of Washington to be extolled? Was it dress or deeds of valor? We well knew, had it been the former, it would have followed him no farther than the grave; but on turning over the pages of history, we find his dress scarcely spoken of; good and valliant deeds, a great and noble mind, cultivated with peculiar care, exerting such a mysterious influence, as to prevent many complicated evils—these are the characteristics which live alone through the lapse of years, and while a son of liberty lives, will ever speak the praises of the illustrious dead. Thus we see that dress is a poor criterion whereby to judge of the character. The eagle that soars on the majestic wings to the birth of morning has not the most glittering plumage; the bee that gathers its treasures from every flower has not the finest coating; it is the butterfly, that idly flutters on the passing breeze, that displays the love of vanity; and those persons whose minds are occupied by dress alone, who would imitate the painted butterfly, will be claimed by folly as her children, intelligence blushes at their blindness and laments their want of discernment. It is a remark of Dr. Franklin that our own eyes only cost us a pair of glasses, but other people's eyes cost us all our gay dresses and splendid carriages. How true is this, with a majority of the world. Then, my young friends let us pay to science constant vows while her light around us glows, remembering that although fortune may deal hardly with us, we have a jewel that will shine brighter than the diamonds of Golconda—that, although external appearances strike at first, internal is the most durable.

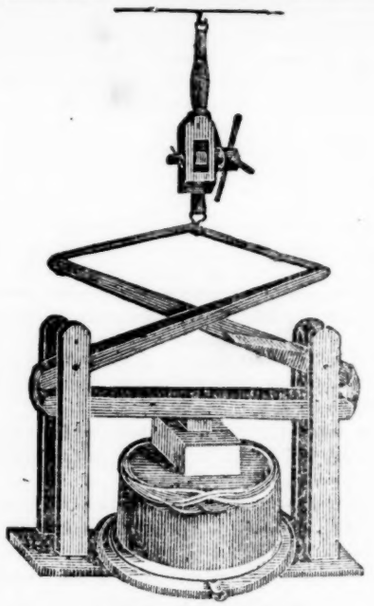
An Old Gun.—Zadock Thompson, Esq. of Halifax, Plymouth County, Ms., has now in his possession an old Gun, which has descended to him from his ancestors, who came from Plymouth, in the third embarkation from England, in the month of May 1622. The Gun was brought to this country at that time. It is of the following description. The whole length of the stock and barrel, seven feet four and a half inches—the length of the barrel, six feet, one inch and a half—the size of the calibre will carry twelve balls to the pound; the length of the face of the lock ten inches, the whole weight of the Gun twenty pounds and twelve ounces.

At the commencement of Philip's war, i the Indians became so morose, the people in the month of June fled for safety to the fort which was built near what was called the four corners, in Middleboro'. The Indians would daily appear on the south easterly side of the river and ascend what is called the hand rock, because there was the impression of a man's hand indented on it. There they would be in fair sight of the Fort. Here, in the words of an antiquarian author, the Indians would present the "seat of honor" to the people in the fort and in an insulting manner would slap their hand on it. The people became tired of such daily insults. Lieut. Thompson, the commandant in chief, ordered Isaac Howland, a distinguished marksman to take his gun and shoot the Indian, in the attitude of insulting them. This he did and gave the Indian a mortal wound in that part, so insultingly presented as a target. Filled with revenge for their wounded companion the Indians took to the woods—running down the hill to the mill just below the fort, where the miller was at work—he discovered them, seized his coat and fled. Placing his hat on the end of a stick, as he ran through the brush to the fort and holding his coat ever his head, the coat was perforated by several balls. The Indians dragged their wounded companion two miles and three quarters, to the deserted house of Wm. Nelson the farm now occupied by Major Thomas Bennet. The Indian died that night and was buried with their accustomed ceremonies, and the house was burnt. In the year 1821, nearly one hundred and fifty years after the Indian had been buried, Major Bennett, in ploughing the land, disinterred some of his bones, a pipe, a stone jug, and a knife, all much decayed, by the slow, but all devouring hand of time. Major B., a few years since measured the distance from the fort to the rock where the Indian was, and made the astonishing distance of 155 rods—nearly half a mile.—*Barre Gaz.*



GRINDSTONES ON FRICTION ROLLERS.

Grindstones of different sizes, hung on friction rollers and moved with a foot treader, is found to be a great improvement on the old mode of hanging grindstones. Stones hung in this manner are becoming daily more in use, and wherever used, give universal satisfaction. The rollers can be attached to stones hung in the common way. For sale by J. BRECK & Co., No. 51 North Market street.

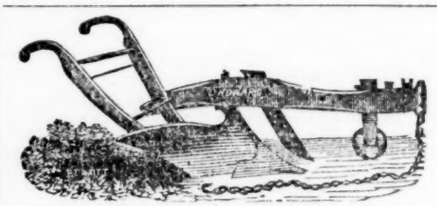


CHEESE PRESSES.

SELF-GOVERNING CHEESE PRESSES—two kinds—lately improved by the Shakers. These are so constructed that they govern and regulate themselves without weights, and are by far the best presses now in use.

For sale at the N. E. Agricultural Warehouse, 51 and 52 North Market street. JOS. BRECK & CO.

June 7, 1843.



HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to *lay the furrow completely over, turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and leaving the ground in the best possible manner.* The length of the mould board has been very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say,

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Prouty & Mears, but if your *land is heavy, hard orrocky,* BEGIN WITH MR. HOWARD'S."

At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough *did more work, with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited.* No other turned more than twentyseven and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the *Howard Plough turned twentynine and one half inches, to the same power of team!* All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe, or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside; this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from $6 to $15. A Plough, sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about $10 50, and with cutter $1, with wheel and cutter, $2 50 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

Terms, $2 per year *in advance*, or $2 50 if not paid within sixty days.

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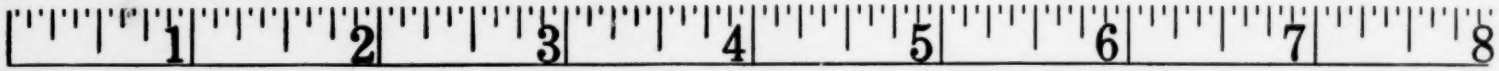

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